

IBM Watson. So how to get started in? Among these companies they provide free trials with a certain period of time (usually a month). IBM Watson gives a month free usage, while other companies give a small number of free transactions every month. A typical process is that users go to their console or a platform, sign up in an account, get an API key, include the key in Android application, and then developer downloads SDK or includes the dependency in the the build.gradle files if there is an SDK available. If it does not help, the programmer makes the REST API connection, so he has to rewrite a source code himself to handle the REST API call.

Using the REST API Call we usually put an image, then send text, audio or video stream as a string by means of the HTTP call to some REST API endpoints, whether it's vision, language, speech or text, and then the developer gets back a response that can be used in Android application.

For instance, it might be an image of a person's face. The user will send it over to a special API, the result comes back, giving corners of users face detected, which can be used to paint a bounding box on the image and the results go back. It can be some emotions, such as happiness or anxiety; all of these responses will go back, and the user puts them in Android application.

Finally, developers should consider when they make calls doing things asynchronously, if they need to make many calls using not one API. Unlike Google Play Services, for example, the vision API gives programmers the detector master. They have the ability to use the face detection, text recognition or the bar code scanner. In this situation, they have to write their own REST API call, so developers need to handle it themselves.

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## **THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY**

Integration processes have some importance to analyze the state's participation in the international division of labor. Broadly speaking international economic integration are determined by the relationship, and by the process. Integration in the first sense can be interpreted as a lack of any form of discrimination of foreign partners in each of the national economies. As the integration process appears to erasing distinctions between economic actors – representatives of different countries.

To create an economic and integration groups of two or more countries need certain political, legal, economic, social, cultural and infrastructural conditions. From the political and legal point of view, the essential importance is referred to integrated compatibility and basic political system of laws. There are the following criteria of the key integration under the economic conditions: the level of development of their resource and technological potentials; maturity of market relations, national markets for goods, services, capital and labor; the scope and prospects of development of economic relationships, etc; It is also important infrastructural and socio-cultural compatibility. The process of formation of economic integration groups has a strong regional specificity. Europe has great experience and potential of regional international economic integration. This is a political and socio-economic characteristic of European countries in the aftermath of World War II and the current trends of the world economy, when three world economic centers (Europe, North America with the dominant role of the USA, Asia-priority Japan) were formed. Currently, EU integration is a grouping of countries that seek economic and political unity, partly giving up their national sovereignty.

However, the economic ties with the prevalence of supranational interests are recognized within mature regional integration that facilitates alignment of the main characteristics of international markets. Regionalism, increasing market unification of the national economies of the member countries of integration groupings accelerate the process of globalization. However, this competition is a key factor for further development of regional economic integration, namely the transition to intercontinental integration. At this stage in the global economy there are about twenty economic groups that are aimed at integration approach. Most mature forms acquire economic integration between the industrialized countries due to the high level of development of productive forces, powerful scientific, technical and industrial potential, active commitment, state-monopoly policy. Giving priority to economic cooperation with former Soviet republics, especially Russia, Ukraine consistently pursues a policy of diversifying geographical structure of foreign trade.

In the early 90s the economic agreements with Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia were signed. Ukraine is actively involved in the area of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. The integration between developing countries has specific characteristics in the global economy. Economic cooperation in developing countries is aimed primarily at acceleration their socio-economic progress and the elimination of technical and economic backwardness. The level of development of the productive forces of these countries is insufficient to advance mutual cooperation in the international phase of the integration process. These circumstances require a rapid and radical change of emphasis in foreign economic activity of Ukraine concerning the development of international economic relations. In particular, the Government has developed measures to

accelerate Ukraine's integration into the world economy, achieve import-export balance of the economy, the consistent restructuring of the commodity structure of export and import, creation of a powerful export potential, introduction of modern forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries, the stability of foreign economic relations.

The promotion of the development of export presupposes: to approve a long-term target comprehensive program of support for exporters; to develop a program of assistance to producers import substitution products and technologies (especially those that are critical imports); to take measures to create the infrastructure of foreign trade, which would be adequate to new economic conditions (extensive system of traders, trading houses, etc.); to create a new system of information for trade (a network of centers promoting trade, market and think tanks promoting exhibitions, etc.) with equal and guaranteed access to the information to enterprises, regardless of ownership; to promote the creation of extra-budgetary funds to support exports, which would market-based lending carried out most effectively exports.

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## **ASPECTS OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

Project Management – is a complex of actions such as resource managing, organization and planning that are undertaken for the successful projects tasks and goals achievement. Sometimes it is identified with the operation of the program, but the program – is actually a higher level: a group of related and interdependent projects.

A project is a limited within timeframe process, its structure having preset beginning and end. It is usually characterized by some deadline, but can also be limited in terms of financing or achievement of desired results. It is usually designed to implement its unique goals and objectives as well as to cause favorable changes or value added. The temporary nature of projects contrasts with the business (processes), which is a repetitive, permanent or continuous action in the production of goods and services. In practice, the management of the two systems often differs and thus requires some technical skills development and use of distributed management.

The main task of this business activity is to achieve all the goals and objectives of the project, while fulfilling obligations to preset restrictions of the project.